BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

	MS	Public Water Supply Name 944004 for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
onfi	ne Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires	each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer at. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR ewspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Picas	ease Answer the Following Questions Regard	ng the Consumer Confidence Report
k	Customers were informed of availability	of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local p On water bills Other	
	Date customers were informed: 06	122:12
(i		er direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: 06/13/13	
Į		Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Mus Paches
	Date Published: No/28/12	
)	CCR was posted in public places. (Attac	list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /	
כ	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible	internet site at the address: www
ER	ERTIFICATION	
annai:	nereby certify that a consumer confidence repose form and manner identified above. I furthe insistent with the water quality monitoring department of Health, Bureau of Public Water St	rt (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in a certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is at a provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State apply.
Nami	ame/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	6/28/12 Date
		u of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

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Crawford 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Crawford's water source is groundwater. The town has two wells which draw water from the Gordo Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source Water Assessment Program was conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality under contract from the Mississippi Department of Health. The results of the report are available at: http://landandwater.deg.ms.gov/swap/reports/report.aspx?id=0440004

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you would like to learn more, please attend our regular scheduled meetings held every first Tuesday of the month at 6 P.M.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <u>www.epa.gov/watersense</u> for more information.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During May 2011, we tested positive for a total coliform bacteriological sample(s). The law requires that valid source water samples must be pulled within 24 hours when notified of a Total Coliform positive bacteriological sample. On May 05, 2011, we collected the source water sample in a timely manner, but due to a clerical error, our system did not receive credit for the source water sample for the Ground Water Rule.

Special monitoring requirements violations

***A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING ***
In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public monitoring water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting or radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of any inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.567.7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Crawford is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms. we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	· 1 多种种的 5 - 25	7	ange <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disin				THA!			- ACIATION	Alpearounce
(There is convincing of	evidence th	at additio	on of a d	isinfec	tant is n	ecessary	for control o	of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.8	0.57	1.8	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0	ND	0	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	ND	0	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contamin:	ants					2 (4.4)	3.5	3
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	0	15	2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02277 5	0.019 8	0.0227 75	2009		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.701	0.5	0.701	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.169	0.161	0.169	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum ar metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Copper - source water (mg/L)		1.3	1.2904(MPL)	ND	1.2904	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits
Lead - source water (mg/L)		0.2	0.0047(MPL)	ND	0.0047	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion o natural deposits
Microbiological Con	taminant:	Si galaga ay					Construction of	
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA		2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Cor	itaminani	S						
1,2,4-Trichlorobenze ne (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethyl ene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.000 5	0.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
,1-Dichloroethylene ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
rans-1,2-Dicholoroet nylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
,1,1-Trichloroethane ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
,2-Dichloroethane ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	0.000 5	0.0005	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or <u>MRDLG</u>	MCL or <u>MRDL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that we found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition

MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Beverly Hairston

Address: P.O. Box 136 Crawford, MS 39742 Phone: 662-272-5164

Is my water safe?
We see phtendi to promise lipis year's Amatel Water Quality.
We see phtendi to promise the laparty as required by the Sorie Direkter White Ant (6DWA). This report is designed to phtendish shifted about where year week occess forty, who is contained, and how it completes to accordance forty when it contains, and how it completes to accordance forty water qualities. The report is our samples of larn year's water qualities. We are commend to providing you with refurnation becomes the contains and contains a contains a sort of the samples of the period with refugerations.

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Where does my mater come from? The fown of Chambod's write source is groundwist, The countries are wells which draw water from the Combo

Source water assessment and its availability

Source Water Assessment was to endounced by the De-position of Environmental Quality under organization the Microscopia Coparison of Health. The results of the regar-tive evolution at http://landedirect.org.un.gov/evop/re-ports/resort.aspetid=144(90);

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Crawford 2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ups and potential health affords can be obtained by arling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EFA) Safe Drinking Water Halling (106-125-1791). The source of Drinking Where Hotting (400-425-376). The sources of chinking water (both up with out of bothals) water include rivers, labor, streams, ponds, sourcevoirs, oppings, and wals. As some moved over the carbon of the land or drough the ground, a disposite program of the land or drough the ground, a disposite program of the land or drough the ground, and the groupes of salardate or from fourman arrive ityminerable constanting from the groupes of salardate or from fourman arrive ityminerable constantings, such as where and became, the many names from the structure of the salar drough occurring or result from whom stormworker named, to handed, or demonth or accessoring discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; postfoldes and hardeddes, which may come from a variety of pources such as agriculture, urban abomes are month, and extensive productions are proposed Chemical Campunicants, wholsing symbotic and voltake organish chemical, whole are by-production at individual procusions and pertodem guaductions, and can also come from gas patinons, the pertoded of t occurring or result from urban stormwater month inchepiel. rator which mouse provide the same presention for public bealth.

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Water Conservation Pips Did you arrow that the armige U.S. household uses appearing the period of th

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rou system did not receive credit for the schipe water sample for the Ground Water Rule.

Special monitoring requirements violetors
***A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIO-LOCHGAL SAMPLING ***

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Water Quality Data Table

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Contembents	MCLG OF HROLG	MCL.TT. or MROL	Your Wester	flance Low	Range	Serves Day	Vication	Typical Scores of Contestination
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Chierine (as C12) (sem)	GTIde security mended supply		(Tiph is objected in	e existence that addition	n a 's spandarial alb a 's an	CLEARY FOR COMMO OF YOU	animentus laidorni	mu)
Trible (liefel Tribuscryethares)	4	4	1.8	0.57	1.8	2011	No	When within used to control intention
(pph)	NA	80	v :	NO	Ů	2005	Na	By product of detaking water distribution.
Heioteck Asida (MAAS) (ppb)	NA.	6)	0	ND	0	2009	Na	By product of dayling water chlorimation
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Cyanida (as Frae Criticoo)	200	360	16	0	15	2000	No	Okurhange from placete and fertilizer testasina; Discharge from aliabilizated l'actacle
Antimony (one)	5	¢	0.6	0.5	0.5	2009	No.	Discharge from patroleum resinentes; les reparateiles comunicar, adjectionies; solete;
Preside (poh)	é	10	0.5	0.6	0.6	2000	145	Erosion of natural deposits: frumatinam archanics; Rumali from give, and electron archanics waster
Bariem (poin)	2	3	0.(02775	0.0190	0.022176	3000	140	Discrerge of diffing wastern Discharge from meloi referedes; Erockon of natural o posits
Personan (pro)	4	4	0.5	4.5	0.5	2009	Na	Discharge from metel refinerials and cost-burning business Discharge from electri- temperate, and determs including
Grantura (pets)	£	5	0.5	0.5	7.5	2009	Νø	Corrosion of galvantrial piped: Escalon of ordered depocies, falscenarge from metal function, needs from waste betternes and paints
Chromium (apb)	100	102	0.701	0.5	0.701	2000	No	Discharge from stand and pulp mass; Broston of mitting glaposiss
Floreins (ppm)	4	4	0.100	0.151	0.159	2009	No	Broston of natural deposits; Visiter additive which promotes exampl seeth; Overhan from feetilizer and elevidence from topology (1).
Marcury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	ź	0.6	0.5	9.5	2009	Ne	Erenton of natural deposits; Discharge Bron (simulation and technical Purposit tross to #84; Ronoff from cropland
Selection (uph)	50	50	2.5	15	2.5	2003	Na	Discharge from potroleum and metal refrances; Broston of salamel desposits; Disc charge from misco
Tholian (ppb)	0.8	Z .	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	Ha.	Observative from electronics, glass, and Learthing from cre-processing place; thus between
pana. sonoe wern (whi!)	***	1.8	1.2904 (MPL)	ND)	1-2904	2011	No	Corrosion of household phinibing systems; Erosion of natural deposts
-tind - source water (mg/c)		0.5	0.0047 (MFL)	CIM	0.0047	2011	No	Connection of household pitting systems: English of rustine deposits
(1)				Microbia	logical Conta	minants		to be the same of
Piec/month)	c	,	1	NA		2011	tio I	Mahamiy presentin the environment

•••				Volatile Ore	anic Contan	inants		***
1,2,4-Trichkyppensene (ppb)	7.5	70	3.0	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from taxific firebiling factories
cis-1,2-Cichlorpethylene (cob)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No .	Discharge from industrial chemical federales
Xylénas (ppm)	10	16	0.0005	0.0006	0.0008	3000	190	Obscharge from patrolium fectories; Discharge from etermical factories
Dieblommethana (pob)	c	3	0.6	9.5	05	2009	No 3	Dischunge from plasmosomical and chemical factories
r-Dichtwobercome (cpt)	600	ex)	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Disolatige from industrial changes factories
e Dich bronenzene (dich)	78	75	0.8	0.5	0.5	2009	N/a ·	Discharge from Industrial attention fections
Vinyt Chloride (opti)	ō	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Learning from PVC piping. Discharge from practice receives
1,1-Dicklome(hylana (spb)	7	7	0.5	9.8	0.5	20139	No	Discharge from industrial eleminal factories
uars-1,2-Dicholorgethylane (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	3009	No	Discretize from Industrial Chamiltan Sciences
1 s. 1-Trichloristisson (ppb)	900	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Displaying from metal days assing alters and other rectories
1.2-Dicidorootsane (aph)	ņ		0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial dramman tectorics
Carbon Yerrachionae (ppb)	0	8	0.6	8.0	0.5	2504	No	Oncharge from themical plants and other Industrial activities
1,2-Cliettorepropane (opb)	٥	5	0.8	NO	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical formation
Trichlorou Juylene (ppb)	0	3	0.5	0.5	0.5	200,000	No	Discharge from metal degreesing sties and color lactories
7,7,2 Trichlarpetrano (ppb)	à		0.5	0.9	0.6	3006	No	Discharge from Industrial discretion includes
Tutrostuccontrylene (épiu)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0,5	2D09	(40	Discharge from factories and dry dearway
Banzana (MD)	a	6	0.5	0,5	0.5	2009	No	Ditchere from fectories: Lesching from gas worses tanks use landfile
Récent (apro)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	3909	No	Sheharye from petroleum feccarine
Extytorracro (ppt)	700	700	್ಕಿತ	0.6	5.0	2009	No	Discharge from periodism refragres
Styrone (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.6	2008	No :	Discharge from rubber and plandoractiones; Leaching gorn landfiles
Vorobensene (membelirorobensene) (SDD)	106	100	0,5	0,5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from chamical and agricultural onemical superior

					THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	,				
Undetected Contaminants The following contaminants were reconsisted for, but and described, in your water.										
Contentional	₩CLG & MRDLG	NOL or ARDL	Your Water	Vinkation	Sypical Scures	,				
Nitrata (messared as Nitragen) (pom)	, 10	10	MD	No	Flunoff from fertilizer use; Leadining from septio tenses, sewage; Ernston of national depress					
Highla (measured ou villagera) (pçm)	1	1	NO	No	Purcell from fertilizer use; Leading from septic Talks, sewage: Endline of Ashani descents					

	Unit Descriptions
Term	Definition .
PÇ:TI	open; shirts per million, or milliprame per filer (mg/L)
dea	ope; parte per billion, or restrograms per iom (pg/L)
postiva sarapiesanonia	positive complex month: Primition of earnalist taken monthly that were found to be partitive
čVA .	FUAC most applicable)
NO .	NID: Not descend
NR	NPS: Monitoring that impliced, but recommended,
	Important Drinking Water Definitions
Tenn .	Befintion:
MCLS	MCLO: Maximum Conteminant Level Goal: The level of a conteminant in develop water betweenion there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLOs allow for a margin of safety.
MGL.	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Leave: The highest level of a contembrant that is allowed in distributy water. MCL: and and an close to the MCL of a size with the best and the close to the MCL of a size with the position technology.
Τ1	TT: The street Technique: A required process intended to reduce the larki of a contaminant in drinking valer.
ΑL	All Action Laudi: The contentration of a contembrant which, if accessed, histogers treatment or other require- ments which a water appairm made follow.
Valiances and Everoptions	Variations and Exampleons: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a seasured technique under certain conditions;
MROLG	MRCLCS Maximum religioul distribution large good. The large of a dishbing were distributions before which uners in no known or expected risk to hearth. MRDLCs do not related the periods on the use of distributions to control exi- rational control of the property of the
NROL .	MRDL: Maximum restricts dain extent level. The highest level of a distriction allowed in directle write. There is consincing extracts and addition as a distriction in necessary for control of microsists contaminants.
Medit .	MAR: Monfored Not Regulated
MPI.	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissiole Level

For more information, please contact: Contact Name: Beverly Hairston Address: Address:

> P.O. Box 136 Crawford, MS 39742 Phone: 662-272-5164

Packet Media, LLC

BOX 53 COLUMBUS, MS 39703

Invoice

Date	Involce #
6/27/2012	13918

Bill To	/	77
Town of Crawford Atm: Town Clerk P.O. Box 136 Crawford, MS 39743	(100 (10)	

Item Code	Description	Quantity	Rate	Amount
)90 :.	Advertisement June 28th, 2012 (Annual Drinking Water Report	90	5.55556	500.00
))} . •	We appreciate your business!!!!!			
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			Cidable	
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	·	·	•	E Company
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THE TAX IS A LONG SECTION OF THE PARTY OF TH				

Phone # **Total** \$500.00 662-329-1741

HUBERT BUCHANAN 2006 TARLTON RD CRAWFORD MS 39743	HUBERT BUCHANAN SVC:05/20-08/20 (31 days) 2908 TARLTON RD METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17 COR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL	DAN TAYLOR 2834 TARLTON RD CRAWFORD MS 39743	DAN TAYLOR SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days) 2834 TARL FON RD METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17 COR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL
Auci# 9090 2606 TARLTON RD	32.90 is due by 07/10 Acot# 0090 After 07/10 pay 37.90	Acces 0070 2634 TARLTON RD	28.40 is due by 07/10 After 07/10 pay 33.40
	TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 32.90		FOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 28.40
Resura this portion with payment. Billed: 07/01 After 07/10 pay 37.90 32.90 is due by 97/10	WATER 1500100-1480200=19900 32.90	Return this portion with payment. Billied: 07/01 After 07/10 pay 33.40 28.40 is due by 07/19	WATER 747400-732000=15400 28.40
FIRST-CLASS MAR US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM 21P CODE 39743 PERMIT # 1	CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM PO BOX 138 CRAWFORD, MS 39743 662-272-5164	FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 39743 PERMIT # 1	CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM PO BOX 136 CRAWFORD, MS 39743 662-272-5164
	Deliver payment to.	,	Deliver payment to:
DANNY TAYLOR 2708 TARLTON RD CRAWFORD MS 39743	DANKY TAYLOR SVC;08/20-08/20 (31 days) 2708 TARLTON RD METERS WILL BE PULLED 07/17 COR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL	FAITH MENNONITE CHURCH 18830 HWY 14 MACON MS 39341	FAILH MENNONITE CHURCH SVC:05/20-06/20 (31 days) 18830 HWY 14 METERS WILL 8E PULLED 07/17 CCR REPORT AVAILABLE AT CITY HALL
Acc# 0080 2708 TARLTON RD	33.97 is due by 07/10 Acc# 0080 After 07/10 pay 36.97	Acc# 0060 18830 HWY 14	17.12 is due by 07/10 After 07/10 pay 22.12
	TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 33.97	100 No. 1	TOTAL NEW CHARGES 07/01 77.12
Return this portion with payment. Billed: G7/01 After 97/10 pay 38.97 33.97 is due by 97/19	WATER 2587660-2566690=20970 33.97	Return this perform with payment. Billied: 07/01 After 07/10 pay 22.12 97.12 is due by 97/10	WATER 498000-493300=2700 16.00 SALES TAX 1.12
FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 39743 PERMIT # 1	CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM PO BOX 136 CRAWFORD, MS 33743 662-272-5184	FIRST-CLASS MAL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 38746 PERMIT # 1	CRAWFORD WATER SYSTEM PO BOX 136 CRAWFORD, MS 39743 652-272-5164
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